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or acutish, entire, 3 to 6 lines long: staminate flowers in short crowded terminal spikes; pistillate flowers in axillary clusters; bracts thick and spongy,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lines long, obovate, united to above the middle, the free margins above broad and truncate or rounded or acutish, entire, the sides very variously and irregularly appendaged with spongy tubercles or crests which have usually a corrugated appearance when dry.—Nearly allied to *A. Nuttallii*. Discovered by Miss Alice Eastwood at Grand Junction, Colorado, in well formed fruit on 20th May, 1891. Miss Eastwood notes it as the earliest in fruit of several perennial species of the genus growing in the same locality.

*RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS*, Hook.—This common alpine species of the western mountains is much more variable in several respects than the published descriptions would indicate. The leaves vary from broad to narrow, and though the cauline leaves are ordinarily lobed, at least some of them, yet it occasionally happens that all are entire. The plant is as a rule wholly glabrous, but the sepals are sometimes sparsely villous with white hairs, and the achenes are either smooth or finely pubescent. This more pubescent form, as collected by Mr. Siler in southern Utah with entire leaves, was referred by Dr. Gray to *R. Lemmoni*, which species is as yet known only from the original locality in the Sierra Nevada.

*RANUNCULUS MACAULEYI*, Gray.—Fine fruiting specimens of this rare species have been recently collected by Miss Eastwood in the Elk Mountains above Irwin, Colorado. The achenes are small, in an oblong-ovate head, smooth, somewhat compressed, and beaked with a rather long linear-subulate straight style. The species appears to be well distinguished from *R. Altaicus* by its pilose-ciliate leaves, glabrous linear-oblong receptacle, and longer styles.—SERENO WATSON, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The sterile flowers of *Panicum clandestinum*.**—The past season there was brought into the laboratory by a student a specimen of this species in which the sterile flowers had three well developed stamens. According to Gray's Manual, the lower or sterile flower is "(always?) neutral." On examination of a large number of specimens from this vicinity, it was found that by far the greater number had the lower or sterile flowers staminate. Specimens from Nebraska showed many staminate flowers also. Michigan specimens had the sterile flowers neutral. It was also observed that specimens collected early in the season had a larger number of staminate flowers than those collected later.—THOS. A. WILLIAMS, *State Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.*

**Peculiar forms of proliferation in timothy.** (WITH PLATE XXVI).—In a small plat of Timothy growing on the Experiment Station